THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, June 7, 1811. No. 1279.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

Labourers Wanted.

THE subscriber wants to engage Eight or Ten good strong labouring *MEN* to descend the Ohio some distance, and afterwards to be employed in farming and other work. The engagements must be for one year at least For further particulars enquire of THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANNON.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1811. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, living near Col O'Hara's, now offers for Sale on very moderate terms,

200,000 feet pine boards, of a superior quality
50,000 pine shingles
40 barrels good lake salt
40 barrels genuine old whiskey;

together with his usual assortment of Groceries, Potter's Ware, Flour, etc. etc. and about 4000 lbs. well cured Kentucky Bacon.

JAMES GRAY,

corner of Liberty and Front Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 31, 1811.

JAMES NOYES,

PROPOSES to open an ENGLISH SCHOOL in Pittsburgh, on the first day of June next, at the house of the Rev. Thomas Hunt, Diamond alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets

The terms of admittance are three dollars per quarter for each and every scholar

During the first quarter the said James will not make any difference in the compensation for the various studies that parents would wish their children to attend to. At the expiration of that time, he flatters himself, that he will be able to exhibit such a specimen of the improvement of his pupils in the grammatical construction of the English language, that those who intrust their youth to his care will be willing to advance the terms of tuition to four dollars a quarter, for each and every scholar that he instructs in that valuable study.

From the testimonials that the said James will be able to exhibit of his qualifications as a teacher, he flatters himself that he will be able to meet the approbation and encouragement of those who wish to have their youth well educated, and it shall be his highest ambition to endeavour to convince his employers, who intrust their children and youth to his charge, that their confidence has not been misplaced. *May* 12, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Robert Kinder & Co. Benjamin Page, and Benjamin Bakewell, Glass Manufacturers, under the firm of B. Bakewell & Co. was dissolved on the 13th March last.

The business will in future be carried on by B Page and B Bakewell, under the firm of the former partnership.

ROBERT KINDER & Co.
BENJAMIN PAGE,
BENJAMIN BAKEWELL.

Pittsburgh, 27th May, 1811.

20 dozen Straw Bonnets,

will be sold low by the dozen or otherwise.

15 barrels best green Coffee,

20 kegs pickled Oysters.

BARLOW, FOSTER & Co.

Pittsburgh, 23d May, 1811.

Strayed away from the subscriber on the 7th inst. a dark bay *MARE*, between 14 and 15 hands high, long mane, branded on the near shoulder, the near hind foot sore above the hoof. Any person who will deliver said mare to *William Graham*, innkeeper, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber in Ormsby's bottom, on the Monongahela, shall be handsomely rewarded.

THOMAS HOFFMAN.

May 18, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield street, extending from third Street to a ten feet Alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood-street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

TO FARMERS.

I WILL purchase from six to eight thousand pounds of *WOOL* of various kind and quality, for which a generous price in Cash will be paid, by

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, 30th May, 1811.

Pittsburgh Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally. every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making

Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

Mr. WHALE,

PROFESSOR OF DANCING,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS the honour of making known to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that his SCHOOL will open on *Wednesday Morning* next, June 5th, at Mr. Peters, Market Street, corner of the Diamond.

Subscriptions received at Messrs. Spencer's Ker's, and Peters's.

Pittsburgh, *May* 30, 1811.

Peter A. Laubie,

BEGS leave to return his thanks to the public for past favours, and to inform them that he will begin making ICE CREAMS To-morrow, (Saturday) and will continue making them during the Season on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and he will have TURTLE SOUP on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Pittsburgh, May 24, 1811.

The subscriber having for some time past advertised in the Pittsburgh Gazette a stray *MARE*, and as no owner has come forward, he hereby gives NOTICE, that unless the owner comes forward in two weeks from this date, she will be sold at public sale to defray the expences of her keeping.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, *May* 21, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have taken into partnership Mr. *Stephen Barlow*—their business will in future be carried on under the firm of *Barlow, Foster & Co*.—All persons indebted to the subscribers are requested to come forward and settle their accounts.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER & Co.

Barlow, Foster & Co.

Have just received a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present season,

which they are enabled to sell low for cash or approved country produce, in Market Street, next door to the office of the *Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 1, 1811. 6t.

INTERESTING PAMPHLET.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 50 Cents.)

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings against *THOMAS COOPER. Esq.* President Judge of the eighth Judiciary District of Pennsylvania, on a charge of official misconduct,

By THOMAS COOPER.

Two or three Apprentices

WILL be taken to the Apothecary and Drug business. Boys from 12 to 16.—None need make application but those of respectable connections and steady habits.

I. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1811.

NOTICE.

A LIBERAL price will be given at the Manufactory of the Subscriber, for KITCHEN FAT, in exchange for Hard or Soft Soap. NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN,

corner of Ferry and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

Blank Checks,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this office.

CASH FOR *WHEAT.*

FOUR SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE in *CASH*, per bushel, will be given for all good Wheat, delivered within twenty-five days, at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1811.

N. B. Two shillings and two pence in cash will be given for good Flour Barrels well seasoned

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

IT is intended, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to enlarge the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE to a super-royal sheet—the size of the Philadelphia papers. We confidently expect that this improvement will meet the approbation of our patrons.

The enlargement of the paper will enable us to gratify the public with copious details of the proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, and give us more room for Foreign Intelligence, interesting Essays, notices of improvements in the Arts and Sciences, and a variety of interesting and entertaining Matter.

The price of the paper will be THREE DOLLARS a year, payable half-yearly in advance. This increase of the price we hope will not be deemed unreasonable, when it is considered that our expences will be much greater than heretofore.

It is necessary that we should be made acquainted immediately with the consent or disapprobation of our subscribers to this plan—those in town will be waited on for that purpose, and subscription papers will be sent to the different towns, and to various parts of the country.

☞ *Subscriptions are respectfully solicited.*

From the Salem Gazette,

MR. PICKERING's ADDRESS,

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. X.

Fellow-Citizens,

I closed my last address with the plain avowal by a distinguished member of congress from Virginia, during the last session, of the real policy of our government, in the management of the affairs of the nation. I present it again, at the head of this address; for it well deserves a second reading. It is a text on which many interesting comments may be made.—He said, "That our government was a "government of party: that they were o- "bliged to have recourse to such mea- "sures *as would enable them to retain* "*their places*: that they never would go "to war for the rights of the ocean: com- "merce never would be protected by "force; not even if there was a blocka- "ding fleet at the mouth of each of our "harbours: and government [meaning "the party now in power and administer- "ing the government] never would risk "a war until our resources were sufficient to defray the expences, *without cre-* "*ating burthens to render them unpop-* "*ular.*"

In my first address, I said you suffered many wrongs (during the administrations of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison) "not for your ultimate advantage, but that your LEADERS, PRETENDED PATRIOTS, *might obtain and hold power and place, and the emoluments of office.*" In the above voluntary confession of the Virginian delegate you have direct evidence of the fact. That such was the governing principle of the men now in power, has long been manifest to a large portion of my fellow citizens: but the majority deceived by plausible professions of zeal for the public welfare, have placed their entire confidence in these men; until, at length, presuming the deception complete, they have the boldness to avow their plan of governing, and their motives.

I pray every citizen, and especially every merchant, every ship builder and other mechanic whose business is connected with navigation and commerce, together with all sea-faring men, seriously to consider this declaration of the plan and the motives on which the government is administered. In them they will see their miserable doom; and the cause of the degraded and suffering condition of our country. Our rulers have not taken, nor will take, the measures necessary to save the country; lest the means to which recourse must be had to carry those measures into execution, should render them unpopular! And thus the interests and employments of the multitudes who live by commerce and navigation, are to continue to be sacrificed to the selfish views of that small band of men who have gotten into their hands the reins of government; and the great interests and the honor of the nation must be slighted or abandoned, lest these patriots should lose their places! Like spaniels they submit to be spurned and kicked by the French Emperor, who tells them they are "without just political views, without honor, without energy!" And after a series of such insults; which no nation not at open war ever before offered to another; and after piracies and robberies (under the names of captures and sequestrations) immense in number and value; the Emperor adds one insult keener and more bitter than all the rest: that "his majesty loves the Americans!"

If, fellow-citizens, any one of you had associated with a man who had called himself your friend—whom you had taken infinite pains to benefit & to please—should rob you on the highway, pick your pocket, spit in your face, call you blockhead, without honor and without spirit; and, after all this, should look you in the face, and say "he loved you!" I do not ask what you would think; but what would be your feelings? Would you not hurl defiance at the aggressor, and avenge your wrongs?—The individual case supposed is but an imperfect representation of the insults and injuries received by our government and citizens from the Emperor of France.

And yet our rulers to whom the people have confided their interests, and to whom they look for direction—far from resenting, and demanding satisfaction—dare not even express the ordinary feelings of men at these unexempled outrages! If sometimes a faint murmur of complaint escapes and they direct their minister at Paris to say, that the "public feelings" has been excited by the language and conduct of the French government towards the U. States, yet it is with extreme caution, lest his imperial majesty should be offended. For the direct meditated insult in the letter of the French minister Champagny, of Jan. 15, 1803,* our government instead of demanding reparation, sought only for an explanation. And lest language too bold for the tender and delicate susceptibility of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, in relation to FRANCE, should be used by the American minister, Gen. Armstrong—he is instructed in presenting the President's gentle complaint, "to take care whilst he should make the French government sensible of the offensive tone employed, [in Champagny's letter] to leave the way open for friendly and respectful

* In Mr. Madison's own statement of this insult [letter to gen. Armstrong, May 2, 1808] he says "it presented to the U. States the alternative of bending to the views of France against her enemy, or of incurring a confiscation of all the property of their citizens carried into the French prize courts; and implied that they (the United States) were susceptable of impressions by which no independent and honorable nation can be guided." And G. Britain in retaliation for Napoleon's Berlin decree of November 1806, having issued the orders in council of November 1807, the French undertakes to say "that war exists between the United States and England!" "and his majesty considers it as declared from the day on which England published her decrees." Thus to "prejudge and pronounce for the United States the effect which the conduct of another nation ought to have on their councils and course of proceeding [Mr. Madison, with all becoming meekness, ventures to say] had the air at least of an assumed authority, not less irritating to the public feelings."

explanations, if there should be a disposition to offer them!" Gen. Armstrong scrupulously obeyed his instructions.—In his letter to the French minister, he says "His excellency will be persuaded that the President in directing this representation, *had no object in view beyond that of seeking an explanation* which cannot but tend to promote the harmony of the two powers." But no explanation was given. The words were too plain to need it. The insult was intended. The French Emperor had long before ascertained the characters of the men to whom the insult was specially addressed. And he disdained to answer such miserable supplicants. He had long considered, & at length openly pronounced them to be, "without just political views, without honor, without energy."—And what independent American, taking a correct view of the conduct of the administrations of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, especially for the last four years—but, stung with equal shame and regret for his fallen country, humbled and debased for their system of government—can avoid the admitting the reproach of the Emperor, horribly insulting as it is, to be just.?

From this picture of our degraded country, I turn to take a glance at its features at a former memorable period.

Had the United States not known France until within the last four years; if the perfidy, rapacity and injustice of her government had not been experienced; a long forbearance on the part of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison might have been excusable. But on this head those gentlemen had nothing to learn. They both perfectly understood the character of the French government. From the issuing of the Berlin and Milan decrees to this day the conduct of the French Emperor (to say nothing of his attrocities committed all over continental Europe) has been a repetition, but with aggravations, of the outrages of the directory, when France called herself a republic. The open violation of her solemn treaties with the U. States has been the same; and the same contempt for the law of nations. The principles of robbers and pirates and tyrants, have directed the measures of the government as well of republican as of imperial France.

Under the preceding administrations of the American government, while France appeared under the form of a republic, the state of things called for a patient endurance of many wrongs. The proceedings of her government were so extraordinary as to induce an opinion that they must have arisen from strange prejudices, misinformation, or misapprehension, relative to the conduct of the government of the United States. A hope therefore was entertained, that when the truth of facts should be fairly and fully exhibited to the French government, it would be satisfied; and regulate its measures towards the United States, by the stipulations of treaties, the rules of public law, and the duties of friendship, which on the part of the U. States, was sincere and cordial towards France.

The Presidents Washington and Adams sent one embassy after another, to the French government, to explain every act of the American government of which that of France complained—to give and to ask reparation for injuries, which could be supported by proof—and earnestly to seek a reconciliation. But all these attempts of the American government to settle every point of difference by negociation, were fruitless. Our ministers were rejected, rudely and ignominously rejected; and among other unwarrantable demands, the Directory and their minister Talleyrand required a loan of money to a vast amount, besides a *douceur*, in plain English a *bribe*, of fifty thousand pounds sterling—(upwards of two hundred thousand dollars)—for their own pockets, as a preliminary, to induce them to open their ears to hear our respectful representations! This shameless demand, and other unwarrantable requisitions, were refused, and our ministers returned.

The proceedings of the French government, and the vast depredations on our commerce committed by virtue of its unjust and outrageous decrees, had demonstrated that the complaints and claims of the French government had been advanced, not to obtain a restoration of violated rights (for we had violated none) but as a pretence for trampling on ours.

The U. States had then to choose between absolute submission to the views and will of the French government—or, roused by its insults and injuries, to resist its oppression. Happily there was at that time no disposition in the American government to conceal the enormities of France, or to check or palsy the rising spirit of our citizens.—The voice was general—"Millions for defence, not a cent for tribute." The government determined to resist—prepared for war—armed public and private vessels to protect and defend our commerce—and repel French aggression.

As soon as the French government found its mistake—that with all our friendship for France, there was too much independence of spirit to submit to unlimited depredations on our commerce and insults on the national honor.—When France found her party in the U. States of whose strength she had boasted, was overborne (for our eternal disgrace France had then, as she now has, a devoted party in the bosom of our country)—When she saw numerous vessels armed and sent to sea to protect our commerce, and her own public as well as private armed ships captured, and brought into our ports: Then the French government, abandoning its unfounded and arrogant demands, came forward and professed its desire of peace and reconciliation.

The same course, if Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison—feeling as the chiefs of a nation ought to feel for its just rights, honor and independence, most attrociously violated by the present ruler of France, if, with the integrity and spirit becoming their station, they had adopted the same course; it would have produced the like effect. Or if it failed: if the arrogance of the single despot who now governs France, as much surpasses the pride of the five tyrants called the directory, as his means and his power exceed theirs, & his had prevented any relenting on the part of the French emperor: if true to his declaration "that there should be no neutrals," or in the words recited by gen. Armstrong "that the U. States should be compelled to take the positive character of allies or enemies;" then war, open war would have taken place: and in this case also we should have escaped a repetition of insults; and our commerce would have been comparitively safe. The millions which for years have been expended in keeping up the remnant of our navy, to no useful purpose, would have greatly contributed to protect our commerce; and the very many millions which our merchants, misled by the measures of our government, have suffered to rush into the very jaws of the tiger—or been compelled to send, unarmed or undefended within the reach of his claws—would have been preserved.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

May 9, 1811.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, June 14, 1811.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Heron, Mr. GEORGE EVANS, to Miss SARAH MAHON, both of this town

Lieut. Col. Richard Sparks, of the U. States army, has been honorably acquitted by a court martial, of the charges exhibited against him by Gen. Hampton.

Samuel Cochran, Brigade Inspector of Allegheny county, has given notice in "The Commonwealth" to the enrolled citizens of the 141st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, to meet at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Thursday the 13th of June, inst, between the hours of ten in the morning, and five in afternoon, and elect *one brigadier general, one lieutenant colonel, one brigade inspector*, and *two majors*.

A Naval Engagement.

Copy of a letter from Commodore RODGERS *to the Secretary of the Navy.*

United States Frigate President, off Sandy Hook, 23d May, 1811.

SIR,

I regret extremely being under the necessity of representing to you an event that occurred on the night of the 16th inst. between the ship under my command and his Britannic majesty's ship of war the Little Belt, commanded by captain Bingham: the result of which has given me much pain, as well on account of the injury she sustained, as that I should have been compelled to the measure that produced it, by a vessel of her inferior force. The circumstances are as follows:—On the 16th inst. at twenty-five minutes past meridian, in seventeen fathom water, Cape Henry bearing S. W. distant fourteen or fifteen leagues, a sail was discovered from our mast head in the east, standing towards us under a press of sail. At half past one the symmetry of her upper sails (which were at this time distinguishable from our deck) and her making signals, shewed her to be a man of war. At forty-five minutes past one P. M. hoisted our ensign and pendant; when, finding her signals not answered, she wore and stood to the southward. Being desirous of speaking her, and of ascertaining what she was, I now made sail in chace; and by half past three P. M. found we were coming up with her; as by this time the upper part of her stern began to shew itself above the horizon. The wind now began, and continued gradually to decrease, so as to prevent my being able to approach her sufficiently before sunset, to discover her actual force, (which the position she preserved during the chase was calculated to conceal) or to judge even to what nation she belonged; as she appeared studiously to decline shewing her colours. At fifteen or twenty minutes past seven P. M. the chace took in her studding sails, and soon after hauled up her courses, and hauled by the wind on the starboard tack; she at the same time hoisted an ensign or flag at her mizen peak; but it was too dark for me to discover what nation it represented; now for the first time her broad side was presented to our view; but night had so far progressed, that although her appearance indicated she was a frigate, I was unable to determine her actual force.

At fifteen minutes before eight P. M. being about a mile and an half from her, the wind at the time very light, I directed captain Ludlow to take a position to windward of her and on the same tack, within short speaking distance. This, however, the commander of the chace appeared from his manœuvres to be anxious to prevent, as he wore and hauled by the wind on different tacks four times successively between this period and the time of our arriving at the position, which I had ordered to be taken. At fifteen or twenty minutes past eight, being a little forward of the weather beam and distant from seventy to one hundred yards, I hailed "what ship is that?" to this enquiry no answer was given, but I was hailed by her commander and asked "what ship is that?" Having asked the first question, I of course considered myself entitled by the common rules of politeness to the first answer; after a pause of fifteen or twenty seconds, I reiterated my first enquiry of "what ship is that?" and before I had time to take the trumpet from my mouth, was answered by a shot, that cut off one of our maintop-mast breast back stays and went into our mainmast—at this instant, Capt. Caldwell (of marines) who was standing very near to me on the gangway, having observed, "sir, she has fired at us," caused me to pause for a moment just as I was in the act of giving an order to fire a shot in return; and before I had time to resume the repetition of the intended order, a shot was actually fired from the second division of this ship; and was scarcely out of the gun before it was answered from our assumed enemy by three others in quick succession, and soon after the rest of his broadside and musketry. When the first shot was fired, being under an impression, that it might possibly have proceeded from accident and without the orders of the commander, I had determined at the moment to fire only a single shot in return, but the immediate repitition of the previous unprovoked outrage induced me to believe that the insult was premeditated, and that from our adversary being at the time as ignorant of our real force as I was of his, he thought this, perhaps, a favourable opportunity of acquiring promotion, although at the expence of violating our neutrality and insulting our flag: I accordingly with that degree of repugnance incident to feeling equally determined neither to be the aggressor, or to suffer the flag of my country to be insulted with impunity, gave a general order to fire; the effect of which, in from four to six minutes, as near as I can judge, having produced a partial silence of his guns, I gave orders to cease firing, discovering by the feeble opposition that it must be a ship of very inferior force to what I had supposed, or that some untoward accident had happened to her.

My orders in this instance, however, (although they proceeded alone from motives of humanity and a determination not to spill a drop of blood unnecessarily) I had in less than four minutes some reason to regret, as he renewed his fire, of which two 32 pound shot cut off one of our foreshrouds and injured our foremast. It was now that I found myself under the painful necessity of giving orders for a repetition of our fire against a force which my forbearance alone had enabled to do us any injury of moment: our fire was accordingly renewed and continued from five to three minutes longer, when perceiving our opponent's gaff and colours down, his maintop sail yard upon the cap and his fire silenced, although it was so dark that I could not discern any other particular injury we had done or how far he was in a situation to do us farther harm, I nevertheless embraced the earliest moment to stop our fire and prevent the further effusion of blood. Here a pause of half a minute or more took place, at the end of which our adversary not shewing a further disposition to fire, I hailed and again asked "What ship is that?" I learned, for the first time, that it was a ship of his Brittanic majesty's; but, owing to its blowing rather fresher than it had done, I was unable to learn her name. After having informed her commander of the name of this ship, I gave orders to wear, run under his lee and haul by the wind on the starboard tack, and heave to under topsails and repair what little injury we had sustained in our rigging, which was accordingly executed, and we continued lying to on different tacks with a number of lights displayed, in order that our adversary might the better discern our position, and command our assistance, in case he found it necessary during the night. At day light on the 17th, he was discovered several miles to the leeward, when I gave orders to bear up and run down to him under easy sail; after hailing him I sent a boat on board with Lieut. Creighton, to learn the names of the ship and her commander, with directions to ascertain the damage she had sustained, and to inform her commander, how much I regretted the necessity on my part, which had led to such an unhappy result; at the same time to offer all the assistance that the ship under my command afforded, in repairing the damages his had sustained.—At 9 A. M. Lieut. Creighton returned with information, that it was his Britannic majesty's ship Little Belt, commanded by capt. Bingham; who, in a polite manner declined the acceptance of any assistance; saying at the same time, that he had on board the necessary requisites to repair the damages, sufficiently to enable him to return to Halifax.

This however was not the most unpleasant part of Capt. Bingham's communication to Lt. Creighton, as he informed him, that in addition to the injury his ship had sustained, between twenty and thirty of his crew had been killed and wounded.

The regret that this information caused me, was such, you may be sure, as a man might be expected to feel, whose greatest pride is to prove, without ostentation, by every public as well as private act, that he possesses a humane and generous heart; and with these sentiments, believe me sir, that such a communication would cause me the most acute pain during the remainder of my life, had I not the consolation to know that there was no alternative left me between such a sarifice, and one which would have been still greater, to have remained a passive spectator of insult to the flag of my country, while it was confided to my protection—and I would have you to be convinced, sir, that however much individually I may previously have reason to feel incensed at the repeated outrages committed on our flag by British ships of war, neither my passions nor prejudices had any agency in this affair.

To my country, I am well convinced of the importance of the transaction which imposed upon me the necessity of making you this communication; I must, therefore, from motives of delicacy, connected with personal considerations, solicit that you will be pleased to request the President to authorise a formal inquiry to be instituted into all the circumstances as well as into every part of my conduct connected with the same.

The injury sustained by the ship under my command is very trifling, except to the fore and main mast, which I before mentioned; no person killed, but one (a boy) wounded.

For further particulars I refer you to capt. Caldwell, who is charged with the delivery of this communication.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. PAUL HAMILTON, *Sec. of the Navy.*

It is understood that Com. Rodgers's orders required him to proceed to sea from Annapolis, and resume his former station, cruizing along the coast, as before, for the purpose of guarding our maritime jurisdiction from violation, by foreign cruizers. Nat. Intel.

OUR WESTERN FRONTIER.

We have received letters from the neighbourhood of Mobile to the 11th ult. from which the following are extracted:

"All the accounts which have been circulated throughout the United States of military operations at Mobile, of Span-

ish reinforcements, and of the arrivals of British fleets in West Florida have been totally destitute of foundation. Indeed they generally appear to have originated at the Natchez, where they have not ordinarily greater opportunities of information concerning the real state of things at Mobile and Pensacola, than they have at Philadelphia; and certainly much less than they have at the city of Washington.

"Much dissatisfaction, it is said, has been discovered in the settlements of West Florida, near the Mississippi, at the present prospect opened by the establishments of the American government in that quarter; but there is not as yet any evidence that a revolt is seriously intended, nor does it appear that it could be accompanied with any hope of success, without European aid, of which there are at present no indications.

"Governor Claiborne has laid off the country claimed by the U. States into parishes, as far as the bayou Battaire, but has more recently extended the parish of Pascagola, forty miles further, to the bay of Mobile and Dog river, a few miles below the town of Mobile and has thus included four or five families who were not included within the parish when the bayou Battarie was the limit: but whether any civil jurisdicton has actually been exercised east of Pearl river we are not informed.——The revolutionary party of the Pascagola did not appear disposed to submit themselves to the empire of law, when a parish judge was sent from Orleans to establish it among them: but since the heads of the insurrection have left the country, it is said that tranquility is re-established.

"There is an American force stationed at the pass of Christianne, which is about half way between the lake Ponchartrain and the bay of Mobile, and which promises to afford an healthful and eligible summer establishment for a portion of the troops of the U. States.

From that place eastwardly there are none at present below the 31st degree: but the 2d regiment of infantry consisting of seven companies, is stationed at Fort Stoddert on the Mobile, about six miles above the line, but there are unfortunately very few officers to command them, as the greater part have been called off, to attend a court martial at Baton Rogue, on the Mississippi, between two and three hundred miles west of Fort Stoddert.

"The town and fort of Mobile are still occupied by the Spaniards: nor is it known whether any demand has yet been made of them under the authority of the government.

"Happily, however, the United States, though the have it in their power to displace the Spaniards from this favourite position, may without doing this, if they deem it most expedient to avoid it, secure to their citizens every advantage of a trade on the bay and river Mobile. The Spanish authorities enforce no duties at present: but it may put it out of their power to enforce them, to extend the jurisdiction of the United States across the bay eastwardly to the 31st degree, leaving to the Spaniards merely the town of Mobile and a few miles round it for their particular accommodation. The eastern channel of the Mobile river, the mouth of which is on the opposite side of the bay, nine miles from the town, is at least as eligible for navigation as the western channel & it would probably be generally preferred, did not either buisness at the town or the necessity of reporting to the Spanish officers compel the persons cocerned in the trade of that river to ascend the western channel.

"A handsome well watered bluff, not far from the mouth of the eastren channel on the main land, has often been pointed out as an eligible scite for a town which at some future day, it is contended, must eclipse the town of Mobile: and a military station on that advantageous spot, would it is fully believed, by the persons acquainted with it, completely command and protect the trade of the river and the civil jurisdiction of the country as far the Perdido.

LATEST FROM LISBON.—The ship Missouri arrived at this port last evening in 45 days from Lisbon. Left that place on the 20th April, and reports that the French had evacuated Portugal, that Lord Wellington was at Almeida, and that there had been no general battle.

A gentleman just arrived from Washington informs us, that he was officially informed, that Mr. Barlow would not sail for France till after the arrival of the Essex—and that his departure THEN would depend upon circumstances.

N. Y. Gaz.

The Philadelphia True American states, that the French privateer DILIGENT has got into the hands of the Custom-House Officers, not for robberies on the seas, but for the trifling matter of running her stolen goods, without paying the duty for them.

The U. S. Gun-Boat, No. 157, Lieut. John Kerr, commander, bound to St. Mary's, in attempting to beat out at the south channel yesterday morning, missed stays and drifted upon the south breakers; the wind being strong at east, and a heavy sea upon the bar, rendered it impossible for any boat to approach her, and the small boat which they had on board having been dashed to pieces by a sea, immediately after she struck, the crew had no other alternative but to cling to the rigging in the hope that something might come to their relief. It was about 8 o'clock in the morning when the gun-boat struck on the breakers, and at ten her mast having worked out of the step, she instantly rolled over and the whole crew (22 in number) were precipitated into the waves. Those among them who could swim, got upon the bottom of the vessel, where they remained some hours, and about 2 or 3 o'clock, when the wind lulled, those who had sufficient strength remaining, swam about 70 or 80 yards to some fishing boats which were on the look-out to save them, but who could not approach the place where the vessel struck, without the certainty of sharing the same fate—out of the whole number of which the crew was composed, nine only were rescued from a watery grave.

From the Connecticut Courant.

At a meeting of the merchants and others, convened by public notice at Ransom's Coffee House in Hartford, on the 20th day of May, 1811, to take into consideration the distresses which we experience, occasioned by the restrictions on commerce,

UNANIMOUSLY

Resolved, That the right of a free unobstructed commerce, is absolute in the free citizens of this country, and cannot be taken from them by virtue of any power granted to the national legislature, by the constitution of the U. States.

Resolved That the merchant stands on the same constitutional ground with respect to the pursuit of his buisness, as the farmer and the mechanic, and has an equal and as just a claim to the protection of the laws, and the consideration of the government.

Resolved, That external commerce, and the right of navigating the ocean for the purpose of trade, are the birth right of the people of the U. States, and of course an are inheritance which cannot be bartered or sacrificed by their government.

Resolved, That the restrictions imposed on our commerce by the government of the U. States, are unjust and oppressive, injurious to the farmers and mechanic, ruinous to the merchant, and necessarily tending to the distress and impoverishment of the country.

Resolved, That the decrees of France commonly called the Berlin and Milan decrees, not having been revoked, it is now clear that there was no justifiable cause for issuing the proclamation of the President of the Untied States, and as little cause for passing the non-importation of the 2d of March, 1811.

Resolved, That we conceive no good reason can be given why the intercourse between this country and Great Britian should be obstructed, while a free intercourse is by the laws of Congress admitted between the United States and France

Resolved, That the interest and honour of the United States would be greatly promoted by a firm, manly, dignified and independent course of policy towards all other nations, free from prejudice and partiality, caprice and submissiveness.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the proceedings of the town of New Haven on the 4th day of May instant, and that in conjunction with our fellow citizens of this town and of other places, who may be disposed to unite with us, we will pursue all constitutional measures to procure a removal of the restrictions which at present embarras our trade, distress our merchants and degrade our country

Voted, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the chairman of this meeting, countersigned by the secretary—and that the several printers of newspapers in the city of Hartford be requested to publish the same.

JOHN CALDWELL, Chairman.
G SIGOURNEY, Sec'ry.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) May 15.

The militia in the southern parts of this state, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for marching at a moment's warning. What can be the object of this precaution? Is it in consequence of a rumour that the British are now landing troops in East Florida; or is an immediate attack on that province meditated by our government? in whatever shape we view it, the subject wears an aspect of serious import.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.

A few days ago Mr. Manuel Lisa sailed from here on a voyage to Fort Mandan. Should Mr. Lisa join Mr. Hunt's party, on the head waters of the Missouri, they will form an army able to oppose any number of Black-feet which may attack them. It is thought there will be upwards of three hundred Americans on the Columbia river next year.

From the London Medical and Physical Journal.

During the last winter, a Phenomenon, which would appear incredible, if it were not attested by a great number of respectable persons of known veracity, occurred in the village of Placentia, in Italy.—On the 17th Jan. red snow fell upon the mountains in this department, and especially upon that known by the name of Gentrocroci. A coat of white snow had covered the tops of these mountains, when several peals of thunder, accompanied with lightening were heard. From this moment the snow that fell was red; this continued some time; after which white snow again fell, so that the red was inclosed between two strata of white.

In some places this snow was only of the color of peach-blossom; but in others, of deep red Some of it was collected, and the water which it yielded when melted, retained the same color. The analysis of it by *M. Guigotti*, a Chemist, at Parma, promises interesting results. This Phenomenon seems to furnish us with the means of explaining the showers of blood, which are mentioned by the Ancients in their histories.

We have already ascertained the existence of *pesinites*, or stones fell from the atmosphere, which the Greeks and Latins have spoken of; and now it is impossible to deny the reality of showers of blood-red color, which are described by the same author.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday the first of June, inst. *JAMES KILDEN*, an Apprentice to the Tinplate Working business; he is between 17 and 18 years of age, stout made, black eyes, black hair, and smiling countenance; he had on when he went away, a new coattee and pantaloons of cotton cassimer, a marseilles waistcoat, a fur hat and new shoes; it is not known what other cloathing he took with him.—Whoever will lodge said runaway in any jail shall receive *Twenty Dollars*, and the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, June 6, 1811.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring said apprentice at their peril.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the *Scotch Hill Union Market House*, will hold their first market day on Tuesday the 11th inst. and that the said Market House will be ready to receive all kinds of marketing on every Tussday and Friday following. The Stalls to be given gratis for one year.

By order of the Town Council,
DENNIS S. SCULLY, *Town Clerk.*

June 5.

The Vigilant Fire Company.

AN extra meeting of this Company will be held at the house of Mr. MORROW, at half past seven in the evening of Tuesday next.

An election of the active officers of the company will then take place.

WM. WILKINS, *President.*

June 6, 1811.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the subscriber's, living one half mile from M'Kee's Port, about the 1st instant, a sandy coloured COW, has some white on her back and belly, about 7 or 8 years old, has a small slit in her left ear and a short tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT STEWART.

May 13, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
FRANKLIN HEAD, *Market Street,*
Have just received
The Cyclopœdia,
Vol. 14.—Part I.
Pittsburgh, June 4, 1811.

Blank Checks,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this office.

The Corps of Federal Volunteers, are ordered to Parade, in the Diamond, on Saturday the 15th instant, at two o'clock precisely.

CHARLES WILKINS, Jr. *Captain.*

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1811.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced keeping a *House of Entertainment* for Travellers and others, at the Sign of *General Washington*, at the upper end of Noblesburgh. Having furnished himself with every accommodation necessary, and having plenty of excellent pasture, he flatters himself that by his unremitting care and attention to business, to merit a share of the patronage of a generous public.

HENRY NOBLE.

Noblesburgh, June 6, 1811.

N B. There are convenient roads leading from Noblesburgh to every populous place in the Western Country.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale the following described Farms, lying in various parts of New-Connecticut:—

Tracts	*Township.*	*Range.*	*No. Acres.*
1	10	8	6000
7	1	10	697
—	9	6	4 68
—	4	7	797
2	11	4	158
7	11	4	160
—	1	16	1139
14	11	4	100
14	11	4	40
15	11	4	80
22	11	4	160
2	13	4	113
85	11	7	157
2	11	4	130
26	11	4	60
3	11	4	160
3	1	4	160
81	11	5	50
85	11	5	100
14	11	4	120
46	11	4	160
—	10	7	100
61	11	4	160
66	11	4	160
76	11	4	160
83	11	4	160
1	6	12	35
31	11	7	15*
134	11	5	7
99	11	5	10
81	11	7	14*
144	7	12	15*
16	1	6	100
3	12	6	133
4	7	11	168
96	7	11	162
67	7	11	156
25	11	7	164
50	11	7	100
55	5	11	5†
—	13	11	222
63	11	4	160
1	13	3	100
10	8	11	118
—	8	11	80
8	8	11	182
—	7	12	11†
—	1	16	3816
—	1	11	5?6
15	19	—	203

* *City Lots*,——† *Town Lots.*

The terms of purchase will be part cash at the time of conveyance, and long credit for the remainder. For further particulars enquire of

JOHN M. AUSTIN,
Attorney at Law—Agent for *E. AUSTIN.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 20, 1811.

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Market between Front and Second Street
PITTSBURGH.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
Have received in addition to their stock, the following valuable Books:—

BURDER'S History of the Bible, 2 vols.
—— Village Sermons, 2 vols.
Buck's Theological Dictionary, 2 vols.
—— Miscellanies, 2 vols.
Butterworth's Concordance
Scott's Theological Works, 5 vols.
Fuller's Gospel
M'Laurin's Essays and Sermons
Owen on Redemption
—— on the Spirit
Christian Preacher
—— Memoirs
Marrow of Modern Divinity
Beauties of the Evangelical Magazine
Beauties of Hervey
Boston's Fourfold State
Baptist Confession of Faith
Brown's Christian Journal
Christ's Famous Titles, by William Dyer
Dialogues of Devils
Life of Christ, 2 vols.
Wilson's Lectures upon some of the Parables and Historical passages of the New Testament
Woolman's Serious Considerations on various subjects of importance
Fry's Poems on religious subjects
Fordyce's Sermons to Young Women
Zollikoffer's Sermon's, 2 vols.
Priestley's Church History, 6 vols.
Halyburton's Great Concern
—— Memoirs
Gospel Sonnets
M'Ewen on the Types
Mason on Self-knowledge
Village Dialogues, 2 vols.
Jamieson on the use of Sacred History.

May 22, 1811.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

In Second street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

THOMAS HUMPHREYS & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Third to the corner of Front and Wood Streets, nearly opposite to Mr. Cromwell's Warehouse, where he continues to keep on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries & Queensware,

all which he intends selling at the most reduced prices for cash or approved countr produce.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1811.

N. B. A regular supply of Barr-Iron and Castings—Superfine Flour by the Barrel—also, a quantity of Hazleton's Wheel-irons.

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

By MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

—

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

—

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

—

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

—

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

—

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

—

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

—

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

—

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

—

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

—

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

—

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

—

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

—

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

—

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

—

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinory cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

Three or Four Journeymen Taylors, will find immediate employ, by applying to JOHN LINTON, Taylor, corner of Market and Second Streets, where all orders will be thankfully received, and promptly executed. 7t

Pittsburgh, April 24, 1811.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for grain.

PATTERSON & HOPKINS,

At their

BOOK-STORE,

in Wood-street, Pittsburgh,

HAVE lately received a pattern book of *Wall* or *Hanging Paper*, and *Bordering*, containing from two to three hundred specimens, from one of the most extensive factories in Philadelphia. Among these specimens, persons intending to paper rooms, halls or entries, can have an opportunity of selecting such as may please their fancy. In a few weeks an order will be forwarded to Philadelphia for such paper as customers shall wish to have early in the the season, and all orders at any time will be promptly attended to.

Patterson & Hopkins

Have lately engaged in their employment, Binders from Norfolk and New-York, who execute all kinds of work in *blank stationary* and *books*, as substantially, as elegantly, and as cheaply as they are done any where else in the United States; persons having old books and books in boards that need binding, can easily make trial whether this report be true, by leaving their books at the Store to be bound.

On hand at all times, a general assortment of the most *valuable* and *recent publications* in the United States, which they will sell at Philadelphia prices. Their *Blank Books* are also of the same quality and price, as in the large cities.

*** Five Cents per lb. in trade, given for clean linen and cotton Rags.

N. B. The person who has the first vol. of the Scotch Minstrelsy, elegantly bound, on loan from R. Patterson, is requested to return it

---

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, near 100 acres cleared in three tenements, and a small orchard, situate in Pitt township, on both sides of the great road from Braddock's Field by the Bullock Pens, to Pittsburgh, and adjoining lands of Judge M'Dowell, Rhinehart Antis, and others. Part in Cash, and the residue in Iron and well assorted Merchandize, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to Mr. THOMAS WALLACE, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber near the premises.

JAMES HORNER.

May 14, 1811. tf

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

Franklin Head, Market Street, Pittsburgh

Will publish early this Summer,

A German Almanack, for 1812.

Calculated for the meridian of Pittsburgh, and will serve without any sensible variation for the states of Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, &c.

ALSO, for 1812,

Cramer's Pittsburgh & Magazine *ALMANACKS.*

The merchants of the Western Country will be supplied at the Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, either by the dozen or groce.

May 15, 1811.

☞ The Ohio Patriot, New-Lisbon; Independent Press, New-Lancaster; Muskingum Messenger, Zanesville; Scioto Gazette, Chillicothe; Liberty Hall, Cincinnati; and Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, are requested to insert the above 6 times.

Justices Blanks,

of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

DONATION LANDS *FOR SALE.*

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

To the Public.

A Report having for some time prevailed that the undersigned was determined to remove from Maysville; he takes this method of informing his friends that no such thought has existed with him—nor, would he be so ungrateful to a generous public, as to announce such a determination at an early date.—

Sensible of past favors to those merchants and manufacturers who have committed their business to him as a commission merchant—takes the liberty of assuring them that no exertions shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

Has lately erected two extensive

Ware-Houses,

which are now in ample order for the reception of such merchandize and country produce as may be forwarded to his care; and pledges himself to do business on as low terms as any regular house in the place.

His TAVERN is also in complete order, for the reception and accommodation of those gentlemen travellers who may please to favor him with a call, and hopes from his long experience and strict attention to business to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 24, 1811.

N. B. Has a large quantity of four penny rolled IRON, NAILROD and CASTINGS for sale. 6m

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☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western country!

Morris Truman & Co

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T & J CROMWELL'S Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 Dollars the faggot for CROWLEY.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

2mo: 22nd 1811.

☞ Such Printers as will insert the above will essentially aid Domestic Manufacture and receive our warmest thanks.

M. T. & Co.

1y

John Baird,

CONTINUES to carry on the Tayloring business, at his OLD STAND in Market-street, and flatters himself he will give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

N. B. Two or three Journeymen wanted, to whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given.

Pittsburgh April 9, 1811.